United Nations DP/DCP/GNQ/3

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services

r.: General
June 2018

Original: English

Second regular session 2018
4-7 September 2018, New York
Item 4 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Equatorial Guinea (2019-2023)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Equatorial Guinea is an upper-middle-income country with a per-capita gross national income of approximately $10,890 in 2015, which declined by 7.5 per cent due to the oil price shock of 2014.[1] The country graduated from the least developed countries group in 2017, based on the income-only criterion. The country ranks 135th out of 188 countries in the Human Development Index, with an indicator of 0.592, which is below the average (0.631) for countries in the medium human development range. While poverty rates decreased from 76.8 per cent in 2006 to 43.7 per cent in 2011, rural-urban inequalities remain high, with the two major cities offering the mainstay for most Equato-Guineans.[2] The population and housing census, 2015, indicates that 72.2 per cent of the 1,225,337 people live in the mainland and 27.8 per cent reside in the insular region. Seventy per cent live in urban areas and 30 per cent in rural areas.[3] Youth (below age 25) represent 60 per cent of the population; in the 20-24 age group, 23.5 per cent are unemployed. The rate is higher for women (26.7 per cent) than men (21.2 per cent). The labour force survey, 2015, estimates that there are 20,000 entrants into the labour market each year, presenting risks of increased levels of vulnerability and inequality unless skills gaps are addressed and decent jobs created.

2. Equatorial Guinea ranks 173rd out of 190 countries in the Doing Business Index,[4] and its business environment is dominated by a few large companies, primarily in the oil sector, with limited in-country value addition and employment generation, and weak linkages to emerging small and medium enterprises. Oil and gas account for more than 85 per cent of the gross domestic product, more than 85 per cent of fiscal revenues, and more than 94 per cent of exports.[5] Equatorial Guinea is the third-largest crude oil producer in sub-Saharan Africa, and oil revenues have allowed the country to make significant investments in infrastructure, particularly in roads, ports and airports, public buildings, and housing.[6] However, its status as an upper-middle-income country reflects the paradox of having the highest per capita gross national income in sub-Saharan Africa[7] and at the same time, high levels of poverty (43.7 per cent).[8] Women represent two-thirds of those earning less than two dollars per day.[9]

3. Government efforts to modernize the administration have been remarkable in recent years. However, persistent weakenesses at central and local levels contribute to deficits in governance, including limited access to public services, weak planning systems, lack of budget discipline and weak contract and law enforcement mechanisms. The Ibrahim Index of African Governance, 2016, ranked Equatorial Guinea 46th out of 54 countries in Africa, with a score of 36.8 (out of 100) in overall governance, primarily due to declining scores in safety, rule of law, participation, and human rights. In 2016, the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index ranked the country 136th out of 175 countries, with a rating of 19 out of 100. The country is a signatory to many regional and international human rights conventions and treaties, but falls short in national-level ratification, implementation and monitoring. In the Universal Periodic Review, the country has yet to address the 200 recommendations made in 2014 and during 2016 midterm reporting.[10]

4. Gender inequality remains a challenge, despite government efforts.[11] Only two of the 25 newly appointed cabinet ministers are women; only three of the 28 vice-ministers are

[1] International Monetary Fund (IMF) country report No. 16/358, November 2016.
[2] National MDG report, 2015.
[3] Integrated labour force survey, 2015; National Statistics Institute, 2016
[4] http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/equatorial-guinea
[5] UNDP/African Development Bank (AfDB) African Economic Outlook; IMF, World Bank; Government of Equatorial Guinea
[6] National Plan for Economic and Social Development evaluation reports, African Economic Outlook 2016
[7] Per capita gross national income declined from $25,000 in 2000 to $10,890 in 2017. National Statistics Institute, 2016
[8] National MDG report, 2015.
[9] African Development Bank, 2013
[10] https://www.upr-info.org/en/review/Equatorial-Guinea
[11] Decree 16/2018, February 2018

women. Although women head both the senate and the parliament, women's representation in the legislative branch is low (14 per cent, and 27 per cent in both upper and lower houses). High rates of sexual and gender-based violence are recorded, with 63 per cent of 15-year-old girls experiencing physical violence and 32 per cent of women reporting having been victims of sexual violence. HIV prevalence rates in the 15-49 age group are 6.2 per cent, the highest in the sub region; and women carry the heaviest burden, with 8.3 per cent, compared to 3.7 per cent for men. Prevalence rates are higher on the mainland, at 7.5 per cent, against 3 per cent in the insular region. On the mainland, 10 per cent of women are HIV positive, against 4.5 per cent of men. The most recent comprehensive national data sources are the demographic health survey, 2011, and the general population census, 2015. Weaknesses in evidence-based policy formulation and service delivery are due to outdated and lack of disaggregated data.

5. For a small country, 90 per cent of whose surface is water, Equatorial Guinea has a unique concentration of biodiversity, terrestrial and marine ecosystems that provide a safety net of resources and ecosystem services to local communities. However, the country faces risks associated with climate change, loss and degradation of forests and ecosystems, and endangered fauna. Weak monitoring and law enforcement, and unsustainable logging operations, contribute to the depletion of the forest cover, while hunting, poaching, and damage to farm-based livelihoods near protected areas threaten species such as elephants, primates, and turtles with extinction. Notwithstanding investments in institutional capacity for conservation, only a small number of protected areas are operational and effective, and the environmental heritage remains vulnerable due to weak concession practice, exploitation, poor planning, limited surveillance and law enforcement. Mainstreaming biodiversity, climate change, and resilience-building into national and sectoral plans and practices is in its infancy, requiring more investment in capacity support, implementation and strengthening of governance systems. The new country programme builds on the past cooperation and leverages the global partnership that UNDP enjoys with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund, and related international funds and mechanisms, including South-South and triangular cooperation.

6. The programme builds on the final evaluation and evidence of the previous country programme, highlighting UNDP comparative advantages : (a) partnership and policy support in the context of the Millennium Development Goals: UNDP (and the United Nations system) will continue to play a role in upstream policy support towards integrating the Sustainable Development Goals into national policies and strategies beyond the National Plan for Economic and Social Development, 2020; (b) sustainable environment projects: UNDP will scale up its cooperation with the GEF and include the Green Climate Fund and other mechanisms in supporting sustainable environmental management; (c) statistical capacity development, including production and analysis of data, undertaking socio-economic surveys: UNDP has forged a strong partnership with the National Statistics Institute, and, with the United Nations system, continues to focus on building national capacities to produce Sustainable Development Goals-related statistics; (d) central and local administration institutional capacity strengthening: UNDP will build on its access and ability to work with key ministries in development planning, trade, and commerce, labour and social security, local administration, social affairs, and gender equality; (e) awareness-raising on human rights, gender and women's empowerment, and improving transparency and accountability: with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNDP will continue to support the universal periodic review process; (f) expand information and communications technology for development: UNDP will work with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), building on the knowledge of information and communications technology centres adapted to skills training, primarily for youth and women; and (g) support to the national HIV/AIDS response: UNDP is a partner of choice to the Government (and the United Nations system). UNDP will continue to play a role in procurement and capacity-building to combat HIV/AIDS.

7. The Assessment of Development Results, 2017, concluded that UNDP presence in Equatorial Guinea is justified given its human development indicator, which reflects the need to tackle poverty, inequality, and institutional weakness. However, its upper-middle-income country status, resource constraints, limited official development assistance (ODA), and the absence of donor and other funding sources, render the UNDP programme and operations less flexible.[12] Despite its diminishing share in United Nations Development Assistance funding, the United Nations system remains the most important development partner in the country.[13] The new programme focuses on key strategic interventions, balancing coverage between the insular part of the country and the mainland and broadening partnerships beyond government to include non-state actors and greater participation of civil society organizations.

8. The journey towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals contains complex, interrelated challenges requiring integrated responses from government and civil society. The National Plan for Economic and Social Development offers a solid foundation for the country's development path. It seeks to leverage high-quality investments in infrastructure necessary for structural transformation, and fast-track economic diversification, progress on human development and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Significant progress was made towards the Millennium Development Goals, but the integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals will require greater coordination between government, the private sector, civil society organizations, and development partners. The newly established National Statistics Institute will play a central role in rolling out the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, providing data and evidence for policymaking. This will require institutional capacity support to fill the data gap, and a focus on mainstreaming and implementing international commitments in the upcoming National Plan.

9. Continued efforts are needed to achieve national goals of economic diversification, governance, human capital, and quality of life, while ensuring environmental sustainability. The theory of change calls for strategic focus on accelerating structural transformation for sustainable development and eradicating poverty in all its dimensions. Under the new programme, UNDP interventions will: (a) provide national institutions with the capacities to develop evidenced-based, integrated policies that promote sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, while addressing inequalities, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable; (b) target skills development and promotion of opportunities for decent jobs and self-employment, particularly for women and youth, and pursue the promotion of human rights, including gender equality and women's empowerment; (c) address the challenges of climate change, biodiversity and sustainable management of protected areas, build resilience, and protect the environment and livelihoods of local communities. Only by adopting a holistic approach can UNDP contribute to inclusive sustainable development and strengthen effective, accountable governance.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

10. Based on the lessons from the previous programme,[14] and consistent with its Strategic Plan, UNDP will employ a two-pillar approach focusing on inclusive sustainable development, and strengthening governance and accountability. The strategic objectives are contributing to structural transformation, poverty eradication, effective governance, gender equality, and sustainable environment. Within the national development setting, UNDP will respond to government priorities with the following signature solutions: (a) keeping people out of poverty; (b) strengthening effective, inclusive and accountable governance; and (c) promoting nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet. UNDP is well positioned to

[12] Equatorial Guinea receives about 0.01% of ODA (MDG report, 2015).
[13] Equatorial Guinea finances about 70% of the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2013-2017).
[14] Final evaluation of the country programme, 2013-2017, Assessment of Development Results, 2017, for Equatorial Guinea, under 'Programme rationale'.

deliver programmatic support for national development priorities and institutional-level capacity development, mobilize technical expertise and financial resources, using the national implementation modality. Its partnership with government and ability to dialogue with national authorities at all levels will be expanded to include civil society and community-based organizations. Investments will strengthen the capacities of national actors, systems, and institutions through targeted policy interventions. The programme focuses on eight results-based, gender-sensitive interventions in an upstream portfolio approach, as opposed to over 17 wide-ranging outcomes in the previous programme.[15]

11. UNDP will leverage its role and global know-how as an integrator across policy, programmatic and organizational silos and will assist the Government in convening across line ministries and development partners, supporting development coordination mechanisms, formulating national development policies and strategies, and aligning them with the Sustainable Development Goals. Potential partners include resident and non-resident United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes, AfDB, the World Bank, the French Development Agency and the United States of America. UNDP will continue to act as service provider to the Government and the United Nations system, playing a central role in partnerships and resource mobilization for United Nations operations across the country.[16] UNDP will work with government ministries (finance, economy and planning, commerce, industry and energy, social affairs and gender equality, agriculture, forestry and environment, labour and social security, fisheries and water resources, health and social wellbeing, interior and local governments, ombudsman, and the parliament) to ensure coordination, effective policy advice, and efficient service delivery.

Pillar 1. Inclusive and sustainable development

12. UNDP will support the Government in delivering integrated policy solutions and services that promote economic diversification and accelerate inclusive growth, decent employment, and gender and income equality. The programme will support economic diversification, productive capacity-building, and the development of trade and industrial policies, as part of implementation of the Enhanced Integrated Framework;[17] and promote investments in technology and innovation, particularly in labour-intensive sectors, to create decent jobs and improve livelihoods for the most vulnerable people, especially youth and women. Given the geographic location of the country and its vast abundance of water resources, interventions promoting 'green' jobs and a 'blue' economy will be emphasized. To deliver integrated policy solutions, UNDP will continue supporting the Government in mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals in the national planning and policy framework, promoting greater coordination across the Government and other stakeholders to increase policy coherence and the capacity of the national statistical system for data collection, analysis, and reporting on the Goals.

13. In partnership with ILO, UNESCO, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNFPA, the private sector and potential donors, UNDP will support the economic empowerment of youth, promoting education and access to decent employment. Investments will support skills development, particularly for young women, through national scholarship schemes and technical vocational and educational training, to close the skills gap. A job intermediation system will address information asymmetries in the labour market and promote access to employment for women and youth. The programme will use data from the National Statistics Institute to develop targeted strategies for each group – women's

[15] Assessment of Development Results, 2017.
[16] The past United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the country programme, 2013-2017, were 70 per cent co-funded by the Government.
[17] https://www.enhancedif.org

economic empowerment measures, and youth market-based training schemes, for example. Tailored capacity support to small and medium-sized enterprises, including access to finance, technology, and innovation, will promote self-employment and entrepreneurship and expand employment opportunities for women and youth. The promotion of inclusive business will help small and medium-sized enterprises access larger value chains, generate employment, and acquire new technologies. Upstream policy support, in collaboration with ILO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United States of America, and the World Bank, will strengthen government capacity to engage in trade and regional integration issues, widening economic opportunities for youth and women. Revisions of legal and regulatory frameworks will be required to promote inclusive growth, providing small and medium-sized enterprises with access to finance and improving the business environment.

14. UNDP will collaborate with ILO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and other United Nations organizations, to develop and roll out the national social protection system to address exclusion, build resilience to crises, while expanding people's opportunities. The social protection system will provide cash transfers and support services for the full life-cycle of the most vulnerable people.[18] The social protection strategy will inform the scope of the social protection scheme and the establishment of a governance framework that ensures coordination across ministries. In the fight against HIV/AIDS, the programme will use UNDP networks and capacities, including the Global Fund mechanism, to deliver high-quality support to government, together with UNAIDS, to: (a) ensure that people living with HIV receive treatment through its reliable procurement systems; (b) remove punitive laws, policies, practices, stigma and discrimination that block effective responses to AIDS; (c) meet the HIV needs of women and girls and stop sexual and gender-based violence; and (d) promote awareness campaigns on the pandemic[19].

15. Leveraging its long-standing role as an implementing agency for GEF, the programme will: (a) invest in strengthening institutional capacity for the governance of biodiversity and the national protected areas system, including developing and implementing plans for biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resources management; (b) promote integration of biodiversity concerns into national, subnational, and sector development policies and plans; (c) promote sustainable management of forest areas outside protected areas, with a focus on logging concessions; and (d) working with key ministries, invest in identifying and implementing sustainable financing strategies for biodiversity and ecosystems conservation. This will include leveraging partnerships with GEF, the Green Climate Fund, and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) plus; Drexel University, Bioko Biodiversity Protection Programme, the United States, and the French Development Agency; as well as engaging the private sector in environmental sustainability initiatives. The few (large) corporations in the hydrocarbon sector offer an opportunity to the programme through their corporate social responsibility plans. UNDP is working with Noble Energy, Marathon Oil, and the Ministry of Mines and Industry to scale up this work.

16. UNDP will continue to engage local communities, particularly women and youth, in biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, building resilience to environmental degradation and climate change. Support will include climate change adaption and mitigation measures and promotion of renewable energies. UNDP investments will contribute to sensitization, education and awareness raising, targeting

[18] UNDP supporting the National Statistics Institute in collaboration with the World Bank and UNICEF to produce the multidimensional poverty index

[19] The Government fully finances national efforts against HIV/AIDS, and UNDP is its partner of choice in anti-retroviral procurement.

communities and government authorities; and strengthen the capacity of communities to develop and implement plans and adopt sustainable practices for the use of natural resources, ecotourism, income generation, and biodiversity conservation activities. The approach will combine employment and livelihoods strategies in line with the national employment policy, and community development strategies outlined in the National Plan for Economic and Social Development. The programme will scale up biodiversity conservation investments based on community livelihood priorities and will strengthen the resilience of local communities to environmental degradation and climate change. Partnerships will be developed with the National Institute for Forestry Conservation and the National Institute for Environmental Coordination, the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Equatorial Guinea, the National University of Equatorial Guinea, national non-governmental organizations, the Network of Women of Central Africa, the Biodiversity Protection Programme, GEF, the Green Climate Fund, and the Central African Forestry Commission.

17. To ensure environmental sustainability and national ownership, and scale up those efforts by promoting greater community involvement, UNDP will leverage its experience with environmental finance from vertical funds, such as GEF, to support efforts to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality and promote sustainable development. This pillar will contribute to keeping people out of poverty (Sustainable Development Goal 1); good health and well-being for all (Goal 3), gender equality (Goal 5); promoting decent work and economic growth (Goal 8); making cities and human settlements safe, resilient and sustainable (Goal 11); and protecting and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, and halting biodiversity loss (Goal 15).

Pillar 2. Strengthen effective, accountable, and inclusive governance

18. Aligned to national priorities, the programme will contribute to the following transformational changes: (a) increased capacity of state institutions to formulate, implement and monitor policies and laws on human rights, rule of law, local development and inclusive growth; (b) regulatory frameworks at national and local levels to deliver high-quality public services; and (c) effective gender equality. UNDP will invest in building responsive, accountable institutions to deliver equitable public services at the central and local levels to nurture public trust and confidence. Support will include technical advisory services and building the capacities of civil society organizations, women's groups and youth associations, working with government, the private sector and local communities to develop tools and best practices while building and transferring skills and capacities among actors. Capacity to mainstream gender into the national, sectoral and subnational plans and budgets and their implementation will be developed to ensure that the strategic needs of vulnerable youth and women are taken into consideration.

19. The programme will contribute to strengthening national systems and regulatory frameworks to promote and protect human rights, increase civic engagement, and improve the accountability and transparency of public institutions. It will support: (a) capacity-building of national stakeholders to implement and monitor international human rights commitments and other treaty reporting obligations, and support the empowerment of civil society in human rights advocacy, specialized national institutions, and grassroots initiatives, promoting the rights of women and the most vulnerable; (b) strengthening civil society capacity to engage in policy dialogue and advocacy to ensure effective citizen voice and calls for accountability over the use of public resources at national and local government levels; and (c) supporting the decentralization policy through capacity-building of local authorities and administration to accomplish their mandate and role in providing inclusive community services. These interventions will contribute to ending poverty in all its forms, everywhere (Sustainable Development Goal 1); furthering gender equality (Goal 5); reducing inequalities (Goal 10); and promoting peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16).

20. The programme will enhance the institutional capacity of parliament and the executive branch to increase women's political participation, including the appointment of women to decision-making and high-level positions within the administration, with the support of the UNDP Gender in Public Administration initiative. Efforts will be made in engendering the national budget to ensure that public investments are gender-responsive and benefit men and women equally. The UNDP Gender and Economic Policy Management initiative will enhance the parliamentary and judiciary systems through institutional capacity-building to accelerate the ratification, enforcement and dissemination of the national legislation, which is harmonized with international gender-sensitive laws, complying with international human rights law and the constitution.

21. UNDP will mobilize the private sector, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the Government, bilateral partners and multilateral organizations, through its global network, including its specialized and regional bureaus and South-South partnerships, to improve accountability and transparency by strengthening the justice system and expanding knowledge concerning protection of human rights. UNDP will focus collaboration with OHCHR and other partners on advocacy for compliance with international human rights conventions and greater gender equality, and with UN-Women and other organizations on initiatives to reduce gender-based violence and foster a robust, professional, and sustainable media sector.

III. Programme and risk management

22. The country programme document is the primary basis of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned at the country level. Accountability of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to execution of country programmes are prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework. National implementation, with operational support from UNDP, is the preferred modality. Direct implementation will be used on an ad hoc basis, in agreement with the Government. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in coordination with other United Nations organizations to improve efficiency and manage financial risks. Direct project costs will be implemented in accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9. Building on experience with the previous programme, UNDP has identified resource mobilization measures to diversify sources of financing that will complement and reinforce the use of ex ante strategies (risk-reduction and risk-mitigation). These include monitoring the foreign exchange risks linked to government cost-sharing contributions in local currency. In support of the differentiated physical presence modality, the host Government will expand its financial support to the base structure of the office with an increase in government contributions towards local office costs. The size of the UNDP presence will be directly tied to government support levels for both local office costs and government cost-sharing.

23. With limited bilateral and multilateral partners, mobilizing resources beyond government cost-sharing will be critical for programme sustainability. This calls for a broader, more creative approach to partnerships and support to the Government to harness available and innovative financing options, including climate financing and working with the private sector. UNDP will scale up existing partnerships based on the strength of results and links built with the Government and development partners. This includes expanding the funding pipeline through collaborative agreements with partners and government. Long-standing coordination mechanisms with the United Nations country team and other partners will be strengthened to achieve synergies on collective climate change programmes. Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, and within the framework of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework steering committee, UNDP will continue its central role in partnership building and resource mobilization in support of joint United Nations system programmes. Ongoing partnerships will be strengthened, particularly in areas supporting the

transition to a 'green-and-blue' economy, with significant potential to be pursued for South-South and triangular cooperation.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

24. To promote national ownership and establish synergies for reporting results, performance indicators have been derived from the monitoring and evaluation frameworks of the National Plan for Economic and Social Development, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, the Strategic Plan (integrated results and resources framework) and Sustainable Development Goals indicators, with special attention to gender and women's empowerment issues. Country programme contributions to gender and women's empowerment will be tracked using the UNDP gender marker. UNDP will support the development of national capacities, including implementing partners and other stakeholders, in data collection, management, analysis, dissemination and utilization, to improve planning and monitoring and evaluation for decision-making towards the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP will support the development of accountability mechanisms in the public sector and civil society organizations to help them become flexible change agents, responsive to community needs.

25. UNDP will support the National Statistics Institute in ensuring availability of timely and reliable disaggregated data. High-level consultations and dialogue will be organized at least once a year to review programme effectiveness and efficiency. At the project level, programme monitoring will be undertaken on a quarterly basis, and at country programme outcome levels, at least once annually. UNDP will develop a monitoring and evaluation framework that draws to the extent possible on the National Plan for Economic and Social Development and its sectoral plans and strategies, using national information and statistics. To ensure effective implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan, at least 5 per cent of the country programme budget will be allocated to these activities. This will enable UNDP to set up and manage a cost-shared monitoring and evaluation function, supporting the baseline, monitoring and evaluations, including impact evaluation of all results.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Equatorial Guinea (2019-2023)

National priority or goal: Strengthen human capital and improve the quality of life				
United Nations Development Assistance Framework – UNDAF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP **Outcome 1. By 2023, young people, women and persons with disabilities have better and equitable access to decent employment opportunities.**				
Related Strategic Plan outcome: 1. Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions				
UNDAF outcome indicators (Ind.), baselines, target(s)	**Data source, frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative country programme outputs (indicators, baselines, targets)**	**Major partners/ partnerships frameworks**	**Indicative resources by outcome (in $ thousands)**
Ind.1.1. Rate of agricultural employment Baseline: (2016):18.3% Target: 36 % **Ind.1.2:** Rate of industrial employment Baseline (B) (2016):18.4 % Target (**T**): 36 %	**1.1.2.** MLPESS reports, World Bank data reports, ILO reports. **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibility:** MLPESS.	**Output.1.1.** Ministry of Finance, Economy and Planning and other central government ministries have the capacity to develop and implement evidence-based policies promoting inclusive, diversified and sustainable economic development. **Ind.1.1.1.** Number of policies, plans, strategies and programmes that promote inclusive and sustainable economic development implemented. B (2017) : 1 T 5 Data source (DS): MFEP reports; MCPSME, MINDE, United Nations reports. Frequency: Annual **Indicator1.1.2.** Number of comprehensive surveys with disaggregated data undertaken by the National Statistics Institute (INEGE) B (2017): 2 T: 5 DS INEGE statistics yearbook. Frequency: Biannual **Ind.1.1.3.** Number of 'green and blue' jobs created for men and women B (2017): 0 T (2023): 5,000 (cumulative) DS: MLPESS reports data reports	Ministry of Finance, the Economy and Planning (MFEP) Ministry of Labour, Promotion of Employment and Social Security (MLPESS) Ministry of Education, University Teaching and Sports (MEUTS) Ministry of Commerce and Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises (MCPSME) Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Artisan Promotion (MCTA) Ministry of Industry and Energy (MINDE); Ministry of social affairs and gender equality (MSAGE) Ministry of Health and Social Well-being (MOH) Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)	**Regular:** 258 **Other:** 28,950

		Frequency: Annual	INEGE World Bank ILO	
Ind.1.3.. Unemployment, youth total (% of total labour force 15-24) B (2017): 11.8 % T: 6% **Ind.1.4.**. Unemployment, female (% of female labour force) B (2017): 7.1 % T: 3.5%	**1.2.** MLPESS reports, data reports, ILO reports **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibility:** MLPESS; World Bank; ILO	**Output.1.2.** Women and youth have improved technical and financial capacities for entrepreneurship and to match labour market needs. **Ind.1.2.1.** Percentage of women and youth granted credit to create or develop their business B: 5% T: 30 % DS: National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) reports Frequency: Annual **Ind.1.2.2.** Percentage of women and youth participants in educational or vocational trainings who found a job within 6 months B (2017): To be determined T: 30% DS: MLPESS reports. Frequency: Annual	MLPESS MEUTS MCPSME MSAGE OPM World Bank; ILO Technical vocational and educational training centres	
Ind.1.5.. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women., new-borns, work-injury victims., the poor and the vulnerable: B. (2017): 30% INSESO coverage T: 100%	**1.3.** Government, United Nations reports. **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibility:** MSAGE	**Output 1.3.** Government institutions have improved technical capacity to establish an inclusive social protection system **Ind.1.3.1.** Extent to which policy measures and institutional capacities are in place to increase access to social protection schemes, disaggregated by target groups: (a) sex, (b) age, (c) urban poor (d) rural population B (2017): 0 T: 3	MLPESS MSAGE MOH OPM National Social Security Institute (INSESO) UNFPA UNAIDS	

		DS: Government and United Nations reports Frequency: Annual **Ind.1.3.2.** Percentage of female-headed households that have received cash transfers through the national social protection system B (2017): 0% T: 30 % DS: Government and United Nations reports Frequency: Annual **Indicator 1.3.3.** Number of people who access HIV and related services, disaggregated by sex and type of service: (a) Behavioral change communication (i) Number of males reached (ii) Number of females reached B (2017): 345 (male and female) T (2023): 998 DS: Government and United Nations reports Frequency: Annual (b) Anti-retroviral treatment (i) Number of males reached (ii) Number of females reached B (2017): 18,900 T (2023): 32,400 DS: MOH Frequency: Annual	UNICEF	
National priority or goal: Towards a sustainable environment.				
UNDAF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP: Outcome 2. By 2023, the population of Equatorial Guinea uses its naturel resources (marine, forest and water resources) in a sustainable manner.				
Related Strategic Plan outcome: 2. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.				
Ind.2.1: Hectares of land sustainably managed through protected area management, biodiversity and ecosystem conservation	**2.1.** MALFE national reports. **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibility:** UNDP, MALFE	**Output.2.1.** The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and the Environment (MALFE) has strengthened capacities for the	MALFE	**Regular:** 1,119 **Other:** 9,950

B (2017): 367,500 ha T: 470,158 ha		effective and sustainable protection of biodiversity and the management of protected areas. **Ind.2.1.1.** Number of protected areas with operational management plans implemented B (2017): 2 T: 5 DS: Projects reports, MALFE Frequency: Annual **Ind.2.1.2.** Natural resources managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime: (a) Area of existing protected area under improved management (hectares); (c) Area under sustainable forest management (hectares) B (2017): (a) 367,500 ha; (c) 367 500 ha T: (a) 470,158 ha; (c) 470,158 ha DS: Project reports, MALFE Frequency: Annual **Ind.2.1.3.** Level of funding from private sector to finance sustainable environmental initiatives B (2017): To be determined T: $2,000,000 DS: MALFE reports Frequency: Annual	Ministry of Fisheries and water resources (MFW) GEF GCF FAO French Development Agency (AFD) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs).	
Ind.2.2. CO2 emissions (kt) B (2014): 5,346.5 kt T: 1,781 kt	2.2. MINDE **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibility**: MINDE	**Output 2.2.** Local communities, particularly women and youth, adopt sustainable practices for natural resources management and adaptation to climate change **Ind.2.2.1.** Number of communities adopting sustainable practices for natural resources management and adaptation to climate change	MALFE MFW MINDE GEF GCF	

		B (2017): 2 T: 10 DS: MALFE, MINDE, UNDP/GEF project progress reports Frequency: Annual **Ind.2.2.2.** Proportion of households benefiting from clean, affordable and sustainable energy: (a) women-headed; (b) in rural areas; (c) in urban and peri-urban areas B (2017): 0 T: (a) 5% (b) 5% (c) 5% DS: GEF project progress reports Frequency: Annual	FAO AFD NGOs	
National priority or goal: High-quality governance at the service of citizens				
UNDAF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP: 3. By 2023, State institutions have efficient public management based on standards, procedures, programmes and reliable data on public and economic policies based on evidence, which strengthens the participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) in the process of strengthening the effective functioning of State institutions.				
Related strategic plan outcome: Outcome 2. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.				
Ind.3.1: Public management index rank B (2016): 50 T: 40	**3.1.** Ibrahim Index of African Governance **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibility**: Mo Ibrahim Foundation	**Output 3.1.** Enhanced institutional capacity for access to high-quality basic services at local levels in mainland and insular regions **Ind.3.1.1.** Proportion of people accessing basic services, disaggregated by target groups: (a) poor, (b) women, (c) youth B (2017): To be determined T: 60 % DS: MSAGE reports, INEGE statistics yearbook. Frequency: Annual **Ind.3.1.2.** Number of local governments with local development plans B (2017): 0 T: 5 DS: Reports on local governments, PNDL project reports. Frequency: Annual	MFEP Ministry of Interior and Local Administration MSAGE INEGE Agencia Nacional Guinea Ecuatorial 2020 (ANGE2020) CSOs Private sector organizations (PSOs)	**Regular**: 28 **Other**: 12,250

Ind.3.3.: Corruption Perception Index rank B (2017): 171 T: 161	**3.3.** Corruption Perception Index report **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibility**: Transparency International	**Output 3.2.** MOJ and national human rights institutions have strengthened technical capacities to expand access to justice and combat discrimination, focusing on women and other marginalized groups. **Ind.3.2.1.** Number of people who have access to justice, disaggregated by sex and marginalized groups: (a) Formal justice systems, (b) Informal justice systems. B (2018): To be determined T: (a) 60,000 (b) 120,000 DS: MSAGE, MOJ reports. Frequency: Annual **Ind.3.2.2.** Number of Universal Periodic Review recommendations implemented. B (2012): 26 T: 100 Source: DPHR Frequency: Annual **Ind.3.2.3.** Number of laws related to human rights that have been ratified B (2017):7 T: 12 DS: MOJ, DPHR Frequency: Annual	Ministry of Justice (MOJ) Department for the Promotion of Human Rights (DPHR) MSAGE ANGE2020 CSOs PSOs	
Ind.3.2. Gender Equality Index rank B (2016): 42 T: 32	**3.2.** Ibrahim Index of African Governance **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibility**: Mo Ibrahim Foundation	**Output.3.3.** Parliament and the executive have enhanced technical capacities to lead measures that advance gender equality and women's empowerment. **Ind.3.3.1.** Number of measures in place that set and monitor progress towards numeric targets for women's leadership in (a) public sector (b) not-for-profit sector B: 0 T: 10	MFPE DPHR MSAGE ANGE2020 CSOs PSOs	

		DS: MSAGE Frequency: Annual **Ind.3.3.2.** Number of legal, policy and institutional reforms adopted to remove structural barriers to women's empowerment, including sexual and gender-based violence. B: 1 T: 2 DS: MOJ, DPHR Frequency: Annual		